Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXIII PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1883. NO. 7370

GENERAL NEWS.

Large Quantities of Stock Transferred in Wall Street.

EXCITEMENT AT LAS VEGAS N M

Fraud Fired on Art Beecher Jon—Why Prescott Is Multiplying Himself—Frank James a Free Man

Manager of the New Oakland Society—Attache Express Co. Dec 22.—At the Oakland annual Election held this evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Henry Ward Beecher; Vice-Presidents, [illegible]; Secretary, [illegible]; Treasurer, [illegible]; Directors, [illegible]. After the election the members and their friends partook of a collation prepared by the ladies of the society.

Arrest of the Forgers.

Special Dispatch to the Bulletin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—Detectives Lees and Hodgkins arrested Frank Smith, alias Frank Wilson, this morning, charged with forging the name of Mrs. Mary Ann Wilson to a check for $1,000, and attempting to pass the same at the Nevada Bank. Smith was identified by the bank officials as the man who presented the check. He was taken before Judge Joachimsen, and his examination set for December 27th. Bail was fixed at $5,000, which he could not furnish, and he was committed to the County Jail.

Fatal Fight Between Two Brothers.

Special Dispatch to the Bulletin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—A fight occurred this morning between two brothers named Frank and Joseph Bonnet, in the latter's saloon, on Pacific street, which resulted in the death of Joseph. Frank struck Joseph with a bottle, fracturing his skull. Frank was arrested and locked up in the City Prison

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 22, 1883.

THE PEOPLE'S OPPORTUNITY.

One of the oldest republican leaders in Washington is reported as saying that "it is time discussion as to the candidates for the presidency should begin." The present political situation is unusual. There are to-day citizens actively engaged in public affairs who have a clear understanding in the public mind as to who the candidates are to be. The gentleman above referred to says that there is no opportunity for the party that the press should begin to discuss those persons, for it is not always wise to trust to the inspiration of the convention to make the choice, as was the case with the republican party at Chicago four years ago and at Cincinnati in 1876."

Four years ago Grant, Blaine and Sherman were actually in the field, and the people were able to signify their preferences. It is more difficult to ascertain what is the popular will to-day, all seem to be looking out for the main chance and the best man who is available for the position has not been developed. This man is certainly not the man who is available because the convention has appointed a commission, by certain well known methods. We cordially endorse the view of the Washington gentleman. Senator Hoar's emphatic dwelling on [illegible] the meeting of the republican committee that he had no candidate and never did, and he had one again, is an expression of the correct position for such a man to take, especially at this time. "Congressional," he said, "is that republican who feels and knows republicans who, by his experience, has commended himself to the republican party, that he would unite them throughout the breadth of the land in his favor." This would be a good candidate surely. But when he added that "his candidate was the man whose votes in congress was outside of congress commended him to the business interests of the United States and compelled the business interests to come with their strength to the republican party, and save this country from what he believed would disorganize it, or at least harass it greatly," he made the mistake which we pointed out a few days ago of emphasizing the "business interests," as if they were of more importance than the popular interests in this country. As the managers or leaders of the party will be liable to repeat this mistake, it is all the more important that the people should let their preferences be known. They have a duty to perform in the formulating into an administrative policy, and they should let them be known. The leaders are now comparatively docile, and the people ought to improve their opportunity.

POET-LAUREATE.

The appointment of Tennyson to succeed Wordsworth as poet laureate of England, was made at the suggestion of the venerable Samuel Rogers, then nearly 90 years old, who had declined the honor, which had been offered in a very courteous autograph letter by Prince Albert. In reply to his suggestion a letter was sent to him from the Lord of the ministry, to ask what Mr. Tennyson had written, and if it would be perfectly safe on moral grounds to appoint him. The phrase in the letter is: "We do not know this gentleman." Lord John Russell and his times were so clearly conceived in the politics of the day, that they had not read "Locksley Hall," and like Simon Cameron were not well acquainted current poetry, even if they had a better conception of "literary talent." The first poet laureate was Geoffrey Chaucer, who was succeeded by John Gower. The regular succession may be said to have begun with Edmund Spenser from whose time until our own the succession has been as regular as that of the sovereigns. Spenser's successor was Samuel Daniel, now remembered only by his shorter poems, and he was followed by rare Ben Jonson. Jonson's successor was Sir William Davenant, who claimed the belief that he was a natural son of Shakespeare, and who wrote "Gondibert," a ponderous [illegible] and a swarm of other poems and plays. Dryden succeeded him, and, as Dr. Johnson said, he found English poetry rich and left it barren. The annual salary of Ben Jonson settled by James I. was $335. This was increased by Charles I to $500, giving him "one tierce of Canary Spanish wine out of our stores of wines yearly." When Dryden was made poet laureate he was also appointed historiographer royal in 1670, with a salary of $2000 and the tierce of Canary. His salary was subsequently increased to $3500, with an additional pension of $500 dependent on the king's pleasure. When William and Mary ascended the throne Thomas Shadwell was appointed, and he was followed in succession by Nahum Tate, Nicholas Rowe, Lawrence Eusden, Colley Cibber, William Whitehead, Thomas Darton and Henry James Pye—a list of names that would be scarcely ever recalled, except for this distinction. The place was offered to Sir Walter Scott, but he declined it, and the honor was then conferred upon Southey, who was succeeded by Wordsworth in 1843, and in 1850 the present poet laureate receive the classic crown. Besides these court poets laureate, the title was conferred as a degree by some of the English universities in olden times, the last to receive it from this source being Robert Whittington, who was made poet laureate by Oxford in 1512. The title is derived from the tradition that Horace and Virgil were crowned with laurel in the Roman capitol.

Californians complain that there has been for a long time a scarcity of small coins throughout the state. To meet this demand, $50,000 in dimes are to be coined at the San Francisco mint and $20,000 in nickels are to be sent there for local circulation. Assistant Treasurer Spaulding, of San Francisco, says that only recently have the nickel half-dimes circulated there, and he predicts that at no distant day the three-cent piece will be common in the city and the state. It is a hopeful sign for the country that the people are calling for the use of small change. The habit of giving or taking fifteen cents for an article worth only two or three cents, as is done where dimes are the smallest coins, cannot fail to breed a degree of dishonesty and much extravagance.

Senator Vance, of North Carolina has introduced a bill making the receipt of a free pass, tickets or stock from any railroad, bank or telegraph company by any executive, legislative or judicial officer of the United States, punishable with a fine of $5000 and dismissal from office. This measure is of more value for the moral effect it will have in directing attention to the abuse of the free-pass system, than for any practical effect it is likely to have in correcting this abuse. If the bill should become a law the railroads might still send mileage tickets for a nominal sum to federal officials, and thus evade the law, as has been done in the state of New York.

The presentation of $50,000 to Parnell by his admirers as the result of a national subscription, provoked from him a speech of studied violence, but he announced no policy beyond that of worrying the majority to the house of commons. He is one, as he has been during most of his career, an agitator without an object and without a cause. The New York Tribune, [illegible] says for the future Ireland, too, merely asks for representation, and should have no motive of doing any further service to their country than to continue and believe British politics, but that the recognition should accept that service, not merely with complacency, but with enthusiasm, and should give the hon. Charles Stewart Parnell for leading it to this result.

The pastors of Chicago Beloit, in urging his employment for dealing with the moral evil, asserts, no doubt correctly, that the most important connection between the man and the material

THE PROPOSED STREET FAIR.

The city council has appropriated $6000 for the purchase of a street cleaning "plant" and has recommended the committee to [illegible] to expend the money and to employ the laborers as it may find needful needed. And so far, good. The plan is to sweep the streets in the old fashioned way, and it "plans" to be handled to consist of horses, carts, shovels, brooms, etc. The plan of operation will consist of the employment of a good deal of money, and it would be [illegible] the taxpayers will [illegible] if it be expended honestly and to the best advantage, but there is danger that some [illegible] department may get hold of it, and that the money provided to sweep the streets will be scooped in [illegible] of dust and dirt. This is suggested by a report which reached The Oregonian yesterday [illegible] that in [illegible] being made, and with the expectation of contracts, to put the practical operation of the street work into [illegible] hands. It is [illegible] that the [illegible] of L. Rose and [illegible] are the [illegible] expectations, and if the [illegible] should [illegible] well and [illegible] [illegible] place such an [illegible] should [illegible] more than one [illegible] years. The question [illegible] disappointed by all those people [illegible] for whom the people have [illegible] and [illegible] their [illegible] and [illegible], and [illegible] whose very name [illegible] a [illegible] of success. [illegible] place of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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...& COMMISSION MERCHANTS
...First st., bet. Pine and Ash.
ALTON OIL REAL ESTATE, PUBLIC
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BUSINESS PROPERTY
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...will be sold at public auction
...DAY, Dec. 24, 1883
...12 M.
...Sheet, Numbers 44
...ABLE LOTS FOR SALE
...the Stock and Fixtures of the
...the balance of the Stock
...Office of the Receiver,
...Chamber of Commerce.
...Portland, Dec. 21, 1883.

...
...CITY.
...Saturday Evening.—Yesterday closed the ...
...the holidays. The ...
...afternoon exercises at the high ...
...appropriate ...
...Pollexfen will give the ...
...song "Lloyd Warbbi ...
...Nellie Wolfe essay "Our ...
...recitations, Miss Pearl Stearns ...
...Christmas," Amelia ...
...recitation), The Minstrels ...
...recitation), Amelia ...
...Will essay, The Beggar's Button hole ...
...recitation), Sarah Wander ...
...essay, Billiards ...
...Portland's Shipping ...
...recitation), A Visit to ...
...Leon Games, Lizzie ...
...recitation), Star of ...
...Hidden, single line ca., Essay, Wood Fish ...
...Written one essay, Wood ...
...Bethlehem

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 22 1883.

TACOMA'S FUTURE.

Paul Schulze's Impressions Upon the Growth of the Above Named City.

MONEY EXPENDED IN STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Young Men Who Have Come with Plenty of Go-Ahead-iveness—Growing Trade and Surrounding Country—Etc.

Mr. Paul Schulze, having just returned from Tacoma, was visited by an OREGONIAN reporter yesterday and interviewed with the following result:

Reporter.—Mr. Schulze we understand that you have just returned from a trip to Tacoma and we would like to hear from you your impressions regarding the growth of that place.

Mr. Schulze.—Tacoma has grown very much within the last few months, and there is a steady influx of population to that point, so much so that people who have lived there nine months consider themselves old residents. A great many new buildings have been and are being put up, notice by among which are, especially, a very fine school house, a good many brick stores and fine residences. So much for the people of Tacoma. The railroad company are pushing up and have nearly finished a fine passenger depot in the upper end of town, and the Tacoma Land Company and the railroad company combined, are building a very fine wharf. The basement of the hotel is of cut stone and the superstructure of brick. The third story is nearly completed and it is expected that the hotel will be ready for occupancy some time in May next. A good deal has been done for street improvements and I understand the two companies are going to spend a considerable amount of money for additional street improvements. Your readers have learned already about other improvement that are contemplated by the company, especially along the water front.

Reporter.—What is your impression, Mr. Schulze, regarding the future of Tacoma?

I have given my views to you upon his point, only the other day, however, I will mention one matter which has impressed me, especially during my recent visit. There have come to Tacoma within the past season quite a number of well educated young men of good families in the east, with great means, fullest energy and ambition, who seem to be determined to put their shoulder to the wheel and push Tacoma ahead. Such a class is a great boon to a young and growing city. It will not wait for fortune to come, but it seeks fortune by energy, industry and perseverance. From the merchants of Tacoma I learn that it is gradually becoming a center of trade for a scope of country which is traversed by the Kalama-Tacoma line and the branch lines of the Northern Pacific, that is the merchants of the towns along these lines are beginning to draw their supplies from Tacoma. These the people seem to be alive to the importance of the following immigration, and succeed to help the country come in and settle them in other ways. The new hotel, which will be first-class in every particular, will also be a great boon to the place, for it will cause it pleasant for carriers to stop there. I believe a great many people from Portland will spend their summer vacation in Tacoma, from which point they can make excursions to the glaciers of Mt. Tacoma and other points of interest in the Cascade mountains. Besides, there is very fine hunting and fishing all around, and other attractions which will make it a desirable summer resort. Many people who have heretofore gone to Victoria to spend a month or so will doubtless stop at Tacoma; and if the people of that place will put some stumps out of the streets, by making good drives, which they certainly can do, and making other provisions for their entertainment, they can draw to attract a great many tourists and visitors to their health resorts.

Reporter.—Are there any new industries growing up in Tacoma?

Mr. S.—Some of Tacoma's enterprising citizens, I understand, contemplate building some steamers to run from Tacoma to various points on the Sound, and several factories are to be started. In my view Tacoma is a very desirable location for many branches of manufacturing industry. For instance, aside from general enterprises, there will soon come, tanneries, boot and shoe manufactories, woolen ware and barrel factories, and other kindred industries. The nearness of cities near and distant, Tacoma's shipping and railroad facilities seem to indicate this.

Thanking Mr. Schulze the reporter retired.

MR. OAKES' PROMISES.

Following are the material points of an interview with Mr. Oakes at Tacoma during his recent visit to that city. The interview was by the editor of the *Ledger*, from which we take the extracts:

Reporter.—You would be a great favor by giving me for publication all the good news you can favorable to Tacoma.

Mr. Oakes.—What in particular would you like to be informed about?

Reporter.—It has been extensively rumored on the outsides, and is believed by many of them to be a fact, that one of the objects of your present visit here is to forward certain projects which are to provide facilities for the large increase of the company's business, which is expected here. Is this correct?

Mr. Oakes.—Yes. I have just been debating these matters with Mr. Buckley, general Sprague, Colonel Smith and Mr. Anderson, who are a committee to make some further needed investigations and who will submit a report, which will be presented to the board of directors. The future of Tacoma is very bright.

Reporter.—The building of additional wharves and the opening of the water front for general commercial purposes are much desired by our people. I would be glad to take anything you might say on that subject.

Mr. Oakes.—This is one of the matters we were to here this evening. The intention of the company is to make improvements of this kind, and the plan has already been passed.

Reporter.—Is the plan to which you refer that which was prepared by Colonel Smith and which contemplates an extension of the present railroad wharf south to the head of the bay?

Mr. Oakes.—The same.

Reporter.—Is there any objection to my representing the matter as given by your authority?

Mr. Oakes.—None whatever.

Reporter.—The rapidly increasing coal traffic here and the fact that the Central Pacific Company's are already all the capacity of the large bunkers now in use, have led our people to expect that the Northern Pacific will soon provide additional bunker facilities. Would you kindly say what you can on this point, Mr. Oakes?

Mr. Oakes.—The matter of building additional bunkers is also in contemplation. The need for them appears to exist and to be increasing. We have gone so far as to fix up a place for their location, which is on the tide flats near the mouth of the Puyallup river.

[Inquiry was not pressed to ascertain the exact location of the interview with Mr. Oakes, but the reporter after wards learned that it was about opposite Chinatown, in the neighborhood of the ships, as indicated above, and that it connected them with the main line of the coal road a branch diverging from the latter and crossing the river in the neighborhood of the little island upon which a fishermen's cabin stands, would be required. The determination the propriety of this provisional location Colonel Smith has been directed to make careful survey of the line that in that region, taking the necessary soundings, which he will proceed at once to do.

While the conversation on the subject of the bunkers was being pursued, Assistant General Manager Buckley re-entered the room and inquired of Mr. Oakes:

"Did you tell him about the new shops that are to be built?"

Mr. Oakes.—No, sir; we had not reached that subject.

Reporter.—Then it is decided to build additional car and machine shops here?

Mr. Oakes.—Yes, sir, and the site chosen is the high ground immediately south of the present shops in the company's enclosure which extends to Twenty-first street. To prepare for this important work I have brought with me Mr. Gardner, the superintendent of motive power, and Mr. Wilkeson, who has had much experience in building shops for our company in other places. These gentlemen are now looking over the ground with me, and I will soon have in hand definite plans for the new shops.

Reporter.—What kind of material will be used in their construction?

Mr. Oakes.—They will be built of brick and will be of a substantial and permanent character. All of our repowork is in brick and are meant to be permanent.

Reporter.—What will be the dimensions?

Mr. Oakes.—Those now in contemplation will be second only to the largest of the company's shops on the road.

Reporter.—I suppose they will be fully equipped in all respects?

Mr. Oakes.—They will be supplied with an abundance of all kinds of machinery needed for the building of coaches and other rolling stock and repairs of all kinds, so that if desired they could build a locomotive from the ground up; though it is to be said that railroad companies seldom now build locomotives, they can buy it one cheaper and better.

Reporter.—What will be done with the present wooden building after the new brick shops are built and used?

Mr. Oakes.—The wooden buildings will be used to store tools in or to shelter them from the weather.

Reporter.—Our people have heard and have been much concerned by the report that it was the intention to send by rail, from Seattle to Wilkeson, to Seattle for shipment, and they would be grateful to you for any information you would be willing to give on this point.

Mr. Oakes.—The thing is physical impossibility and never was contemplated. In the first place the Northern Pacific Railroad would require its rights of way in full from Wilkeson to Seattle, and besides the connection with the Puget Sound Shore Line Railroad near the crossing of the Stuck river. This road would be equivalent to the length of track between Wilkeson and Tacoma bunkers. In addition to this the coal would be further taxed for an almost equal length of haul over the Puget Sound Shore Line Railroad to Seattle. In other words, it would cost nearly twice as much to deliver Wilkeson coal in Seattle as in Tacoma. You may say that Wilkeson coal will not be sent to Seattle.

Reporter.—On one further point, Mr. Oakes, our citizens desire authoritative information. They came here and invested their means on the faith of the official declaration of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company that this was to be the western terminus of the road, but when they heard the statement which has frequently been made of late, that the through overland trains would pass to the city and on to Seattle, the ground which they had been led to believe would be the site of the depot was practically the terminus of the road, they began to fear that good faith had not been kept with them.

Mr. Oakes.—My response is to say that Tacoma is the western terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad, in fact as well as in name, and that when the through trains begin to run there, as they will when the Kalama extension shall be completed, they will stop here. The sleeping coaches will not be sent to Seattle. If the wages of the men are not the two points, they will be made up here as extra branch line.

Reporter.—Mr. Oakes, for the kindness in allowing the interview, the reporter withdrew.

The conference is reported to the improvement of the road to the wharf was the concession of $50,000 on the part of the railroad company, the work to begin without delay.

The Taxes of the Astors.

The Astors pay an annual tax bill of taxpayers in the city. In 1867 they paid $380.0 0, and this year they have to pay a total of $46,000. Even this large amount does not represent their entire interest, we fit, inasmuch as it is done agreed that the property with the exception of all the Lenox child property is assessed at its full value. It is authoritatively reported, that these people are assessed 100, so that a fair representation of the a ount which the Astors real estate contributes to the revenues would make it at least $50,000 per annum.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

SUNDAY, Dec. 1.

Produce markets are to fairly steady today the quality being quite active, with values showing no change.

Freights and wheat quiet and unchanged.

Minneapolis *Miller*: The Indian compet tion in the wheat markets of Europe has not only risen and large proportions, but will only to become a vital factor in the future. It is just to be feared to-day as twenty in quality of flour as concerned, for the wheats of India are far inferior to those of America in the most essential constituents. Again it will take years to obtain the machine of the Indian farmer, who now, it appears, endeavors to cut out a poor crop by sowing other grains with his wheat, thus greatly reducing its value. The question of cheap transportation also enters into the case, and it is safe to assume that in the long run the American farmer learns how to grow wheat for the least cost and the Indian transportation lines have brought down rates to meet American competition, the world will have come to regard a certain amount of American wheat and flour as indispensable. This certain amount will represent our surplus for export in years of good crops.

WOOL.—The New York *Shipping List*, December 12, reports: The market remains very quiet, with the tone rather easy on all descriptions other than fine fleeces. This class of wool, however, is exceedingly scarce in this market, and stocks in Boston, too, are reduced. For this reason many are confident of a decidedly higher market soon, and do not hesitate to express their belief of an material advance after the turn of the year. Most Australian wools in London are bringing prices equivalent to a dollar per pound here adjusted, while our own best domestic deeces are taken in an indifferent manner at equivalent to 65 cents scour'd. Texas and Colorado more very slowly, the purchases as a rule being governed by wants in sight. Dry goods appear to be in a demoral ized condition, and the prospects are regarded as favorable for the near future.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.—Past 24 hours: 3,398 cts wheat, 1100 bbls flour, 811 cts oats, 265 cts bran, 200 cts millstuff, 39 sks potatoes, 20 bls hay, 140 bs hides, 50 cs eggs, 3 pkgs butter, 34 bxs fruit 19,114 lbs hops. A so 4,338 cts wheat, 350 bbls flour, 165 lbs hides from the eastern section.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Oregon of the Pacific reached San Francisco at 7.43 A. M.

The Bureau of Navigation has issued its December pilot chart of the North Atlantic.

Bark Mary S. Ames, Crocker, at Sourabaya December 7 from New York, had cargo damaged by sea water. Compromise 480 E. qual duty.

A wooden ship to cost about twenty days out from Hongkong for this port with 650 tons freight. The steamers previously reported has Honolulu and Victoria freight also, and may not come to Portland.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—Arrived—Str Queen of the Pacific, Portland; str Wellington, Departure Bay; Br sh Three Brothers, Antwerp; bk Tropic Bird, Tacoma; barks Webfoot, Roseberry Bay; Active, Marshall, Port Gamble; Dora Bay; schs Fearless, Columbia river; Oriental, New castle, N. S. W.; schr Norma, Chappaquiddick; Tupsalmet, Port Blakely; Sea Ring, Bellingham; Fort Gamble; bk Europa Talbot, Nanaimo; schr Trustee, Coos Bay; schr Wave, Coquille river; schr Wizard Wind, Mendocino Bay. Sailed—Ship Portland, Columbia river; sh Albert Gibson, Liverpool; Br sh Bactolus, Cork; Br bk Scout Wind, Liverpool.

PORT DISCOVERY, Dec. 19.—Arrived—Br Oakland, San Francisco.

Dec. 21.—Arrived—Bk C. B. Kenney, San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Cleared—Bk Abbie Carver, Honolulu.

Dec. 21.—Sailed—Str City of Para, Aspinwall.

ASTORIA, Dec. 21, 8 A. M.—Weather, cloudy; wind, west. Br bk Cyrus left out 1 P. M. R. N. Cook arrived down with the Oregon at 2 P. M. Alice arrived down at the Oakwood at 4 P. M.

CAPE HANCOCK, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.—Crossed out, ships Tuo. O'Shaunter, The reveuse cutter Corwin crossed out at 1 o'clock. Bay fog. A. M. Bar smooth. Weather, cloudy; wind, south 10 miles

FOREIGN PORTS.

AUCKLAND, Dec. 20.—Arrived—Str City of Sydney, San Francisco.

Tarawhoah, Dec. 20.—Sailed—Br sh Fiery Cross, San Francisco.

HONG KONG—Arrived ahead—December 19, Bk Consuelo, Portland.

PANAMA, Dec. 20.—Arrived—Str Colima, San Francisco.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 19.—Arrived—Str Celtic, New York.

SPOKEN.

Dec. 10—Lat 36 N. long. 124 W. Ship Katie Pfeiffer

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.

Weather Rainy. Rightly wet. Light wind. Rain fall 44 hundredths yesterday. 1.46.

Receipts—Wheat, 28,0 0 ctls; flour, 8,0 0 bbls; oats, 1,0 0 ctls; potatoes, 6 sacks; eggs, 1,5 0 doz; hay, 70 tons.

Freights—Chartered for Cork, U. K., Br sh Morningdale, 1 ad; for orders, 30s.

Wheat—Dull. Buyers do not develop any anxious mood. No. 1 shipping, nominal at $1 37½ cash or December and January; No. 1 white Feb. or April, buyer, the season, $1 40; seller the same, $1 42½ asked.

Flour—Very dull.

Barley—Feed, very quiet at $1@1 05 asked; brewers firmer; No. 1 feed, seller, the season, $1 07½, $1 02½ buyer, the season, $1 12@1 15.

Oats—Market shows no improvement. Choice quantities, $1 45@1 75; common to good $1 30@1 35.

Potatoes—Peerless and Tomat s, 90@95c; Oregon Burbank quiet at $1 10@1 25. Market weak and prices favor buyers.

Dried Fruit—Dull and nominal.

Canned Fruit—Apples, runners stead, weak; choice and extra choice firm, and find ready sale at 11 3@9; ady apples, 8@9.

Salmon—Dull. The ship Active for Liverpool took 300 cases in transit.

Wool—Inactive.

Hops—Buyers and sellers disagree; 20c bid for choice, 24 3@25 asked.

Eggs—Firm.

Butter—Fresh roll weak at last quotations; choice picked scarce and tending steadily.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.

Wheat, lower, 98¾; pork, lower, $14 60; land, lower, 8 95; ribs lower, $7 35; short ribs higher, $7 5.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21

Wheat, quiet; flour, steady; rose, quiet.

BERRADEM'S FOREIGN DREADSTUFFS REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Floating cargoes—Slow.

Cargoes on passage and for shipment—Not much inquiry.

Country markets, English—Quiet.

Country markets, French—Quiet.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.

Spot market—Quiet.

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS, Dec. 21.

Spot market—Wheat and flour—Steady.

LANE JACK Nos., Sept. 14 1879.

I have been using Hop Bitters and have received great benefit from them for liver complaints and malarial fever. They are superior to all other medicines.

P. M. HAWKINS.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Services at the Hall street M. E. church by the Rev. T. L. Wells at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school at 12:30. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

The First Bapt ist church, corner Fourth and Alder streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. T. W. Hayhurst, in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sabbath school immediately after morning service. Seats free.

First Presbyterian Church—Corner of Third and Washington streets—Rev. A. L. Lindsley, pastor. Services morning and evening. Lecture in the evening on Mary, the mother of our Lord. A welcome to all services, especially to strangers and young men.

First German Evangelical Church, corner Eighth and Clay streets—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M. Rev. A. Schlenk, pastor, 391 Clay street. The Sunday school will have the Christmas entertainment Monday evening, beginning at 7:30 P. M.

The Christadelphians—Meeting at 10½ First street (Room No. 6, over Prentice's music store, between Washington and Stark streets. A lecture will be given by R. C. Bingley on Sunday 1. A. M. Subject—"Is the Devil Tenth can it be clearly defined" Seats free; no collection.

First Christian church, corner East Park and Columbia streets—Rev. Clark D. Davis, pastor. Morning discourse at 11 A. M.; evening service at 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. Social meeting, Thursday evening, at 7:30 P. M. All pews free and congregational sing ng. Strangers are always welcome.

Calvary Presbyterian church—Services for the coming Sabbath are as follows: Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Atkinson. The course of evening sermons on the seven last words of Jesus will be suspended this and Sabbath evening. Sunday school at 12:30 o'clock.

Unitarian church—T. L. Eliot, of Later, Services of Sunday, Dec. 23, are in celebration of Christmas. Service of Baptism at 10 A. M. (2) Sermon on Christmas evening at 7:30 P. M. Close by the communion at 12 M. (3) Children's celebration of Christ consisting of responsive services, carols and participation. The public is cordially invited.

The German Evangelical Reformed church, Ninth and Stark streets—Rev. J. Gabriel, pastor. Christmas festivities: Preparation for the Lord's Supper, 9:30 P. M. to-day. Celebration of the Lord's Supper on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Close by the communion at 12 M. Children's celebration on Monday, 7:30 P. M. Tuesday—Divine service at 10:30 A. M., and the Juvenile festivities will celebrate at 7:30 P. M. Admission free.

Taylor-street M. E. church—Rev. Geo. W. Lee, pastor. At 11 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. the pastor will preach discourses appropriate to Christmas. At 3 P. M. Sunday school exercises. Prayer at 7:30 P. M. by the chaplain. Monday—Bethel Hope Lodge, I. O. G. T., of Bethesda. Tuesday—Temperance and prayer. Thursday—Regular prayer meeting. Friday—Services of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Three meetings at 7:30 P. M.

First Congregational church, corner Second and Jefferson streets—Services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by the pastor Mr. Frederic B. Marvin. Morning subject—"The Oracles of the Christ." Christmas sermon. In the evening the pastor will answer the second sermon on "Modern Spiritualism." To which will be explained the story of the Witch of Endor. Sunday school at 12:30. Young people's meeting at 6:45 P. M.

Don't Miss It! Work Brought on "Cook" Almanac. Druggists, or mail for 3c stamp. Jersey City.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Dec. 22, 1883. Persons calling for these letters will please state the dates on which they are advertised.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Adams, Amelia
Arnold, Mrs Carrie

Bacon, Mrs A
Bacon, Mrs Mary
Bacon, Mrs Sarah
Bacon, Mrs Sarah
Bacon, Mrs Sarah